

and manuscripts after Cook's Second Voyage (1772-1775). "No such hint or statement appears in even the most private correspondence" (p. 139), Hoare adding, "to argue, as Merrill does, that either Forster depended upon Solander's knowledge and experience for their botany is absurd. Forster admired the Swede's abilities and intellect but scarcely felt beholden to him."

Armchair navigators with Capt. Cook will find Hoare's biography of Forster high adventure. The story tells of New Caledonian "Cookpines," actually Araucarias, mistaken at first by Ferster for basalt columns; of Tahiti where the natives named him Fatara; and much more. There are notes on the Americans, Mannasseh Cutler and Samuel Vaughan, watching for locally published travel narratives that Forster might translate; on Dr. Lettsom and Thomas Pennant in England; and on Kurt Sprengel who was at Forster's deathbed on December 9th, 1798, in Halle. Today the graceful Forster's Tern; a popular dining-hall palm, *Howea forsterana*; the lowly perennial New Zealand genus *Forstera*; and, of all things, a short street in the Fijian town of Suva are visible memories.—JOSEPH EWAN, Department of Biology, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118.

REVIEW

A Gazetteer of the Chihuahuan Desert Region. By JAMES HENRICKSON and RICHARD M. STRAW. xxii + 272 pp., incl. 18 maps. Published by the authors. 1976. Available from Dr. J. S. Henrickson, P.O. Box 8495, University Station, Austin, Tex. 78712. \$12.00 incl. postage; in Texas add applicable sales tax. [Note: A complimentary copy of "Maps of the Chihuahuan Desert Region" (49 pp., offset, 43 by 28 cm.) compiled by José Garcia will be sent with each gazetteer.]

This gazetteer is coordinated with and is intended to be a supplement to M. C. Johnston's work toward a flora of the Chihuahuan Desert Region (CDR). As delimited for floristic treatment, CDR is the plateau between Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental extending from ca 34° N in SE Arizona and S New Mexico to ca 22° N in N Guanajuato and S San Luis Potosi.

The nearly 23,000 entries include place-names for natural (sierras, passes, canyons, lakes, streams) and man-made (cities, villages, ranches, railroad stops, reservoirs) localities. Each entry includes information as to type of locality (pass, village, lake, etc.), state, latitude, longitude, elevation (in meters), source, and serial number. Some peripheral, non-desert place-names are included. Sources of names include numerous maps and published records. The computer programs used in producing the gazetteer allow extraction of partial or alternate listings such as listings by elevation or latitude or listings for subregions within CDR.

The gazetteer includes maps showing county or municipio boundaries for all states in or bordering CDR. The topographic maps (from U.S.G.S. for United States and A.M.S. for Mexico) compiled by Garcia are well reproduced and provide a very useful and welcome supplement.

This compilation of information about CDR will be invaluable to naturalists concerned with the area.—JOHN L. STROTHER, Botany—Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley 94720.